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--Sixteen Pages--

If the Cubans had captured General Weyler, as they came near doing, nobody wil believe that they would not have done

It is said that Senator Wolcott finds th the silver question in Great Brit sels conference. It will probably continu so for an indefinite period. Things do no change very rapidly in Great Britain.

The police force has another chance to prove its quality now. Unless it succeeds in tracing and capturing the murderers of a growing sense of insecurity, tected either as to life or property.

The agreement made by Attorney General with the reorganization commit Pacific railroads seems to be very advantageous one for the government. As a purely business transaction the deal the largest the government was ever engaged in, and the final negotiation to have been ably conducted. It will result in securing to the government \$45,754,000 in cash out of a property from has sometimes appeared doubtful if it would realize anything. A further rethe sale of the roads under foreproceedings will be to place them entirely new management and probably effect an entire change of policy. Th greatest benefit will inure to California will now be emancipated from th and extortion of the old railroad

Although Frank Redmond did not come his death while in performance of his du ties as a member of the city fire depart ment, he was, nevertheless, engaged in public service when he was so brutally and his family should be er titled to the relief afforded by the fire men's pension fund with as little question had lost his life at No technicality should be al lowed to stand in the way. He was called on to capture the robber or possible mur derer of an unoffending citizen, and, re sponding bravely and swiftly to the de mand, was shot down in the attempt. H belonged to the Department of Public Safeif he gave up his life in doing porather than that of a fireman of the community to him is th and it is a trivial objection which allowed to interfere with t granting of the pension in one case as we as the other. The public owes him a deb which can only be paid in this way.

One of the Christian Advocates announce that henceforth it will eject from the field journalism the terms "selected" printed from other papers. It is time for such reform. The religious papers have long been especial offenders in this line their habit having been to give no credit ablications from which their clip in a general way that the matter was not with them. There is a class papers which would do well profit by this example. They do not omit entirely, but in order to deceive er into a belief that an article, a large part of it was written for clusively the name of the impression that only the rea petty form of dishonesty, very large dailies indulge in added that the experienced exeditor is wary of quoting from sucl journals until convinced that the matter

estion whether the United States shall be mended or ended has been by a woman's club of Minneapolis The settlement is in favor of ending it. At meeting of the club the subject for was "Resolved, That the United Senate should be abolished," and discussion the resolution was different opinion, but they were out-talked a single class of citizens, all equal before the law, and a single house till next March 4. The Minneapolis Tribune. from which the facts are obtained, says the night, when the subject of discussion will be "Resolved, That the present administra- tous advertising, the Aladdin oven is an so, It may prove to be an incident of his-

ears tingling to-morrow night he will know what is the cause.

CITY SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCES.

The report published in the Journal of yesterday of the committee appointed by the Commercial Club to investigate and report upon the management of the city of a nature to interest taxpayers. The were brought out in the recent report to the board by its committee on finance. That report, which, by the way, was forpear any better. The truth is the board is mit the city to expensive undertakings, it Board has accumulated an aggregate inindebtedness, a prospective icit, defray the running expenses of schools and provide new buildings and of \$374,500 in 1898, increasing gradually \$429,000 in 1902, while during the same period the estimated cost of the schools, including current expenses, new buildings and grounds, will increase from \$495,000 in 189 to \$653,000 in 1902.

things and report some plan of relief ar also such changes in the school laws or the conviction that they are not properly pro- system of school management as the committee might deem advisable. On the latter branch of the subject the committee does not make any recommendation. The report says that "after a full and free discussion and consultation among the committee, the opinion was almost if not quite unanimous that it was not wise to propose any legis lation intended to change the character o the present Board of School Commission ers, or the manner of their election." It probable that many persons will dissenfrom this conclusion. It is very question able whether the present system of schoo government and the present mode of elect ing members of the School Board are cal culated to yield the best results. Our city schools stand very high, and deservedly se no doubt, but that may be due more to the intelligent, well-directed, zealous and long continued efforts of some individual work ers that to any particular merit in the form of school government, the constitution of the board or the manner of electing ! members. In fact, the superiority of schools may have been achieved in spite defects and embarrassments in the other directions indicated. The Journal does no assert that this is so, but it may be The present system of school governmen undoubtedly has some defects, and taxpayers will be apt to say that the addition of \$509,415 to the school debt from 1890 1896 is evidence of the fact. If the school could have been brought to their presen high standard without the accumulation of so large a debt it would have been much better evidence of the merit of the preser system of management than exists now As a reason for not recommending an change in the present form of school gov

The committee of the Commercial Cl

was appointed to consider this state

ernment the committee says: The law now in force gives the Board of School Commissioners sufficient latitude of discretion in their management of school affairs to enable it to adopt such courses as will make ample tests of any methods recommended for the improvement or in

crease of the efficiency of the schools.

The Journal does not understand the there has been any complaint of lack latitude of discretion on the part of th board in the direction indicated, or an other. A latitude of discretion that has resulted in bringing the school finances to their present condition cannot be said to

Passing the point of school managemen the report of the Commercial Club commit tee is directed solely to the financial ques tion. No reference is made to the rapid increase in the cost of the schools during the last few years, nor any suggestion as to the need of retrenchment. The only recommendations made look to the funding of the present indebtedness, the making of future loans and the levying of additional tax to increase the revenue. Possibly this is the best that can be done, but if so, taxpayers will probably regret that some cura tive treatment was not used before the di ease became chronic

ATKINSON AND THE WOMEN. Mr. Edward Atkinson, political and so cial economist, comes forward with a ne and serious charge against womankind. H asks why it is that with the aid of all new forces and social factors true homes seem hopeless of attainment, and confesses that he trembles as he writes his own reply: "It is woman." Most men who can afford it," he says, "set up a den of their own, where they can be let alone, even though they would enjoy the company of their family if it were permitted them on easy terms. The means of supplying men with good and well-cooked food with least effort on the part of woman light-with fresh-warmed air, and to give of the trouble, have all been provided by men; why cannot men enjoy all these home attractions? The only obstruction is wom-

an. Apparently she won't have them." food to each two pounds of oil consumed in

Cuba." If President Cleveland feels his its merit is that it cooks food at small cost and without attention from the cook after the oven door is closed until such time as omizes time, fuel and food, the latter being better cooked and therefore more healthful than as prepared ordinarily. It will not do to assume, as some uninformed persons may that Mr. Atkinson has a selfish interest cause his invention has not proved financially profitable. His attitude is purely philanthropic. He is a wealthy man and devised his cooking apparatus entirely with a view to benefiting his fellow-creatures. He did not even patent the invention, but was evidently under the impression that its turers would rival each other in their haste forces. Manufacturers, as a rule, are no philanthropists. With a patent in hand and a profit in sight they might have taken u that invention, advertised it, sold it to dealcooks and housekeepers of the country, and have done a public service that the inven tor himself has not yet been able to do.

But though Mr. Atkinson is not biased b he is a little soured over the lack of appre ciation of his efforts, and in accepting hi theory that young men and women are slo it is not necessary to lay the blame wholl of the period may not be eager to engage undue anxiety to share his stipend with her. The very fact that Mr. Atkinson alludes to, namely, that modern modes of living have made bachelor quarters so homelike, may have something to do with his indifference his salary on himself and has little disposisacrifices involved even in housekeeping with a congenial helpmate on the too-limited sum per week. The Brookline social justice to the girls he ought to take a fresh point of view and admit that the conditions of modern life are such that all matrimonial problems do not originate in the kitchen. and that some domestic complications might not be settled even with the purchase of his ingenious oven.

CARE OF CHILDREN. The annual report of the American Humane Association contains some statistics from Indiana towns that suggest a variety of questions. These towns and cities have each a branch society, and the figures re-Evansville cord their work of the year. shows 278 complaints of cruelty to children and 392 of cruelty to animals; in Fort Wayne 356 children were looked after and 453 animals; in Richmond attention called to 130 children and 122 animals; Terre Haute had 104 children and 93 animals needing protection; Huntington, 4 children and 25 animals; in South Bend 42 children and 470 animals were relieved, while in Indianapolis complaints were made in cases of only 16 children, though 672 animals were reported as ill used. Indianapolis has three times the population of any of the other cities, and yet has reports of but sixteen children suffering from cruel treatment. On the other hand, its number of abused animals is much larger than in any other the places named. Gratifying as it would nearly an unknown crime in this city as the report indicates, the theory can hardly be accepted. Neither will it do to assume that the attention of the local Humane Society is given to horses and dogs rather than to children. The explanation of the wide difference in figures must lie in the fact that in this city so many agencies are concerned with the interests of helpless children that comparatively little is left for the Humane Society to do. The special province of the Board of Children's Guardians is to look after children whose physical and moral welfare is endangered; the Flower Mission works in the same field, and the free kindergartens do inestimable service in providing for the bodily needy littles ones, though their purpose is that of education. quence of the watchfulness of other charitable organizations, it seldom becomes necessary to appeal to the Humane Society except in behalf of abused animals. That there were only sixteen complaints in a year proves in a striking way the efficiency of the other agencies mentioned, and is cause for congratulation, Fort Wayne, Evansville and Richmond, where the complaints ran into the hundreds, will do we to study Indianapolis methods of caring for children and to revise their own accord-

IS GREAT BRITAIN AT THE BOTTOM

OF IT? The reading in the United States Senate of the letter of Senor Rodriguez, practically protesting against the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill, was a remarkmarkable, and the entire incident is sugfederacy known as the Greater Republic of Central America is a little more than a year old. It embraces the republics of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Its minister to the United States, Senor Rodriguez, was received and the government recognized by President Cleveland just a month ago. It looks a little as if have come to Washington for the express purpose of making this protest against the pending Nicaragua canal bill. his letter to the secretary of state the minister says his government "recently instructed him to examine the various bills and make suitable representations regard-Then he goes on to inquire plaintively on the subject from the new government ago, his government must have acted very swiftly. What prompted this quick and energetic action? It is not impossible that culiar-and, it may be added, so is British

> Senor Rodriguez's letter undoubtedly kills the pending Nicaragua canal bill. A larger time, or, in other words, to prevent the ing control of a Nicaragua canal.

canal will be built, and the United States Rodriguez suggests in his letter that the governments of the Greater Republic and the United States "shall come to a strict understanding on the subject on the basis of the Savella-Frelinghuysen treaty, with such modifications as may be agreed on. That treaty was negoffated during President Arthur's term. In his annual message to Congress in December, 1884, he said:

With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaragua territory. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the River San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This leaves for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is, for the ordinary purposes or commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the political and commercial vantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

This treaty was ratified and is still concession to any private company, but it is a concession to the United States. What effect the entrance of Nicaragua into the new confederation may have upon the treaty is not known, but it cannot have abrogated it. Senor Rodriguez, speaking for the new government, suggests that strict understanding on the subject" shall such modifications as may be agreed on. No doubt Great Britain would be glad question recurs, is she at the bottom this proceeding?

INDISCREET PREACHING.

Evangelist Moody seems to have allowed imself to drift into the sensational methvarious benevolent contributions to send the gospel to the heathen, and to carry on other church work, by letting buildings for immoral purposes." Dr. Lorimer calls upon him either to name these whited sepulchers or to keep silence, at the same time expressing the belief that he has knowledge on the subject to disclose, and indulging in the stock in trade of cheap sensationalists, which he should be above

It is rather remarkable that evangelists great or small, should ever allow themselves to so traduce the church which they are constantly urging people to enter. It does not recommend the church to sinners to be told, on at least semi-official authority, that it contains rascals of high degree. No doubt every religious organization contains some hypocrites, some wolves in sheep's clothing, but these persons do not give character to the church. They are the minority, and they keep their evil doings hidden as far as possible. It is not even safe to assert, unless the offense is flagrant, that any individual is purposely and deliberately using his membership in a religious body as a cloak for rascality, or that, in fact, he is a sinner above others, The church is a society of fallible men and women united together for the purpose of following in the paths of righteousness to the best of their ability; it is not a body of saints, and does not profess to be. There is no reason to doubt that the majority of its members are earnest and honest in their efforts to live up to the accepted Christian standard, but human nature is weak, and few there be who satisfy their own consciences, even if they escape the criticism of the censorious. The more concerned they are of their own likely they are to judge the actions of others or to be disturbed by the seeming delinquencies of their fellow-members. They are more likely to develop a charity ready to excuse error and lift the stumbling unquestioned. It is cheap criticism of the church to charge it with harboring sinners when to harbor them and help them Moody hurts rather than helps his cause

The statement that Mark Twain (Samuel debts and have something left, recalls the somewhat similar circumstances. It was For several years he turned out three novels a year such as no other man ever wrote. Then his health began to fail. new business embarrassments came, and the failure of a London house threw upon him a personal debt of more than \$600,000. He assumed the liability and with magnificent courage attacked the mountain of debt with his pen. This was to be the work of the rest of his life. His wife died. health failed, and he was heartsick, but the work did not flag. In two years he paid his creditors nearly \$200,000 out of the proceeds of his works, and if his life had been prolonged a little he would have paid all his debts. Other authors have worked under the spur of poverty, but no other made so grand a fight against such odds as Scott did. To liken Mark Twain's fight to his is comparing small things with great. yet all will hope that Mark may succeed.

LITERARY NOTES.

M. Andre Theuriet, poet and romancer, who was recently made a member of the French Academy, will be best remembered outside of France as the friend of Marie Bashkirtseff.

A large number of drawings from the late George Du Maurier's pencil are said to be in the possession of Punch, and they will be brought out at intervals, probably on special occasions

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's description of the Czar's coronation is to lead the list of papers in the February Harper. It has been illustrated by the clever British artist, R. Caton Woodville.

Mr. S. R. Crockett's latest novel is called

"Lads' Love," the title being also the local

name for a sweet-scented Scottish wormwood, more correctly known as "Southernwood." It is said to have been taken to church in Scotland as an antidote to sop-It has been remarked, apropos of Coventry Patmore's death, that "the great poets at the beginning of the century died

young; at the end they live to full age." What the writer had in mind was doubtless Patmore dying at seventy-three and Mor- food, though good, being indigestable or ris at sixty-two, to say nothing of Tennyson at eighty-three and Browning at seventy-seven, contrasted with Shellev's thirty. Keats's twenty-six and Byron's thirty-six. But why emit Southey's sixtynine or Wordsworth's seventy? asks a writ-

er in the New York Post. Mr. Clement K. Shorter is engaged on work relating to Byron which will be comparable, in some respects, to his volume on "The Brontes and their Circle." That is to say, it will not be a formal biography so much as a gleaning after others and a grouping of the unpublished material that has been placed at his disposal. The book will not appear soon, only in time, prob-

ably, to be floated on the wave of interest in Byron which the new "Life and Let-ters" and Mr. Henley's edition of Byron's

works are expected to produce. Zola has been talking to a representative of the London Telegraph about his literary plans and especially trilogy which already comprises "Lourdes" and "Rome." "I honor the intelligence, the ability and the enterprise of our neighhe says, "but with the natural vanity of a Frenchman. I regard my own na-tion as the head of the world." And although he has not yet developed his plans, there is a strong probability that his recent English visit will result in a novel

with London as its leading theme. Some time ago, says the Lendon Daily Chronicle, Mr. John Murray announced that he had in preparation the works of Gibbon, the historian. He has now arranged to publish all the three volumes about the middle of this When Gibbon died he left several different autobiographies which he had written and of his friend, Lord Sheffield. A volume of autobiography, consisting of extracts from these remains, was prepared and published but that was necessarily only a preliminary to the publication, which is now to take place, of the whole of the materials. It has been a somewhat laborious task to ar-

range and edit them. Mr. H. D. Thraill, says the New York Tribune, is remarkable among the minor men of letters in England for a sanity which keeps him invariably on the safe side of those fads which so often take possession of the journalists and so-called critics of the day. In a recent paper on "The New Realism" he has a number of pointed and useful things to say about the kind of trash with which Mr. Stephen Crane, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Edwin Pugh and others have sought to achieve notoriety, but the substance of his estimate is sufficiently expressed in the following passage on the kind of work they do: "Is it art If so, is the making of mud pies an artistic occupation, and are the neglected brats who are to be found rolling in the gutters every great city unconscious artists?" This cuts to the bone, adds the Tribune, and, to our mind, there is only one intelli-

gent answer to be offered. Hall Caine's "Bondman." "Scapegoat." "Deemster" and "Manxman," says Christian Advocate, are types of manhood edles are the tragedies of the Bible-that is to say, the tragedies of the common human life as they are defined by the men of old, who wrote as they were inspired by Jehovah-God. "I think," Caine says, "that know my Bible as few literary men know it. There is no book in the world like it, and the finest novels ever written fall faz short in interest of the stories it tells. Whatever strong situations I have in my oks are not of my creation, but are taken 'The Deemster' is the story of the prodigal sen. 'The Bondman' is the story of Esau and Jacob, though, in my version, sympathy attaches to Esau. The Scapegoat' is the story of Eli and his sons; but with Samuel as a little girl, 'The Manxman' is the story of David and Uriah.

PUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Correctly Described. said the fend mother, nervously, "I guess it won't hurt him," said the experienced father. "It is only calf love."

Warm. "Heard Dollie Footlites's latest tropical "Don't you mean topical?"

"No, I mean tropical. It is one of the warmest things I ever heard.

A Grumbler. "The farmer," said the speaker, "is the foundation of this great Republic." "I s'pose," said the man with the sodabiscuit complexion, "I s'pose that there is

the reason why he has to stay at the bot-Sad. "Say," said the guest, nervously, "I want to ask you a question. Isn't it a fact that

my room is haunted?" "It is," said the clerk, "but I didn't suppose you would mind it. The old man perfectly harmless." "The old man?"

"Yes. The ghost you heard is the old fellow who built up the business. He can't rest easy because it goes on just as well as ever it did, now that he is gone."

SCIENTIFIC.

It is claimed that crows have not less than twenty-seven distinct cries, each associated with a different action.

On the novel railway proposed for the Hochstanffen, in the Austrian Alps, the car is to be drawn up the track by a captive balloon, and will descend on releasing small part of the gas. A newly discovered constituent of the

blood has been reported by Dr. Muller, of Vienna. It is in the form of particles, resembling fat globules, to which has been given the name of haemokocia, or blood lust. The largest are one-twenty-five-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

The conclusion that Roentgen rays discharge electrified bodies has led Lord Kelvin, Dr. Beattie and Dr. Smolan to test the effect upon electrified and nonelectrified air. They find that positively electrifled air soon loses its positive charge and may become negatively electrified; and that nonelectrified air becomes negatively electrified. In the experiments it was necessary to pump nonelectrified air from outside the laboratory into a lead cylinder closed by a cardboard window. An aluminium screen before this window had no electrifying effect. The variations in the force of gravity have

been studied by Herr Kelmet, a Prussian

physicist, from observations at twenty-two

stations along a line from Kolberg to the normal increase in the gravity can be traced to the presence of dense rock masses below the surface, and an abnormal decrease to the substitution of lighter materials. Certain assumptions make it possible to estimate the thickness of these subterranean strata. On the Pomeranian lake plateau a layer about 230 yards thick gives increased intensity, while near the Schneekoppe a decrease where the surface density is not lower is probably due to subterranean layers more than two hundred yards thick. The disturbing elements are probably not deeper than twenty or twenty-five miles. The rare and sometimes doubted phenomenon of the "will-o'-the-wisp" usually appears in marshy places or in graveyards. It is believed to be due to the spontaneous combustion of phosphureted hydrogen from decomposing organic matter, and it issues from the soil as a long flame, while on water it inflames at the surface with the production of long wreaths of phosphoric anhydride. It can be reproduced artificially by throwing calcium phosphide into water or burying it in moist soil. A scientific Frenchman, Dr. A. Bleunard, reports some remarkable observations of the will-o'-thewisp at Croisic, a seaport of France, ing last August and September, the lights having been visible every evening over a considerable area of water. The bubbles of gas were very large in August, during the season of thunderstorms, but became smaller and smaller as the temperature fell, until the phenomenon ceased about the 20th of September. The bubbles were mostly confined to two basins that contained no mud but were receptacles of much fish refuse. As such organic matter as the brain of a sheep failed to produce phosphureted hydrogen when decaying under water, the conclusion is reached that the waters of the port of Croisic must contain some rare ferments, hitherto unknown and existing only under special conditions

in phosphorus in a manner to set free phosphureted hydrogen. The hope is entertained that these ferments may be found "Food poisoning." according to a lecture at the London Institution by Dr. A. A Kanthack, may be due (1) to irritation, the unsuitable: (2) to bacterial infection, or (3) to intoxication with poisons elaborated in the food; (4) to intoxication by poisons purposely or accidentally added. Only in the dish. After the mischief is done the analvst and the medical officer of health speak of ptomaines and toxines, which they gen-

which decompose organic substances rich

css, but others, like those of pneumo erywhere, and find their way with the air track, while they are rarely absent from certain very healthful articles of food. Few organisms, if any, are known to be absolutely characteristic of unsound food and always associated with it. Numbers of bacteria are no certain evidence of danger, the best milk ever found by the author in London having 250,000 per cubic centimeter, while after short standing there may be many millions, the milk still being perfectly good; and supposed-to-be-filthy ice cream sold by Italian street venders having shown but 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, while strawberry ice cream bought of well-known confectioners in a fashionable quarter contained 14,000,000. It is only by considering the probable origin of the usually recognized bacteria that any reasonable judgment as to sewage or other

The scientific agencies of the United

contamination can be formed.

States government engaged either

promotion of pure science or in the discovery and development of the resources of the country include, in the Navy Department, the naval observatory, nautical almanae and hydrographic office; in the Treasury Department, the coats and geodetic survey; in the Interior Department, the general land office, geological survey, bureau of education and census; in the Department of Agriculture, the weather bureau, bureau of animal industry, biological survey, divisions of statistics, botany, forestry, agrostology, vegetable pathology and physiology, entomology, chemistry and agricultural soils and offices of experiment stations, fiber investigations and road inquiry; and under the Smithsenian Institution the bureau of ethnology and national museum. There are also many minor agencies scattered through the departments, together with the commission of fish and fisheries, and the department of labor, which are not connected with any of the executive departments. Through these agencies, expending nearly \$8,000,000 a year, and employing 5,225 persons, the United States is doing more to discover the resources of its territory and to teach its people to develop them than any other government in the world. under the present system-having, for example, three distinct agencies for measuring the land and four different hydrographic offices-there is much waste and duplication of work. The reorganization of all government scientific agencies under a department of science is the practical remedy for this serious confusion, advocated in science by Mr. Charles W. Dabney, jr., who contends that the change can be adopted gradually, as opportunity offers, without revolutionary proceedings.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. McKinley will be the third Methodist President of the United States.

The Chicago Board of Education has forbidden the naming of any of schools in honor of living persons. Governor-elect Andrew E. Lee, Populist, of South Dakota, owns more land there than any other resident of the State, and is still adding to his possessions.

Mr. John Brisben Walker denies the

story that Miss Helen Gould has bought the Cosmopolitan Magazine building. He says there has been no meeting, correspondence, or negotiation of any kind on the subject. John Mills, as administrator of his ther's estate, has sold at Rome, Ga., a bale of cotton which his father raised in 1872. The father refused to sell it at 22 cents, deeming the price too low, and had held it for a rise. It was sold at 5 4-5 cents. A new and very useful French coin

soon to make its appearance. It will be nickel and correspond to our five-cent piece, its value being 25 centimes. At present there is no French coin between half a franc and a ten-centime, or penny, piece. Senator John Sherman once said of

newspaper reporter: "He is the greatest nigma of the nineteenth century. I am interested in him always, respect him generally, and fear him sometimes, never cease to wonder at his resourcefulness in searching for news."

Almost all the mourning dresses worn by the German Empress are made at home. and her Majesty in this way is able to economize greatly. When in private she likes to be dressed as simply as possible, and her favorite costume is a serge skirt with a pretty blouse and a simple straw hat. Said George Du Maurier orce in a private

chat: "I think that the best years in man's life are after he is forty. A man at forty has ceased to hunt the moon. I would add that, in order to enjoy life after forty, it is perhaps necessary to have achieved, before reaching that age, at least some success.

Ex-Governor Morrill, of Kansas, has American flag that will be used as a winding sheet at his burial. It was given to him by fifteen old soldiers from the Leavenworth home. He said the other day that ne prized the flag more highly than all the official honors which had been bestowed upon him

The Northwood Gleaner, of North Dakota, says: "Some of the papers are agitating the divorce laws again, this time desiring to make a longer residence necessary. Let the law alone. It is all right. The shorter the residence the better, as we get rid of miserable citizens sooner than if the term was lengthened.

The most protected and least active finger has been the one selected, from very early times, as the one for the wedding ring. It is a finger that is always attended shielded by another in all its movements. Macrobius, a Latin writer of the fifteenth century, acknowledges these as the chief reasons for its selection as the wedding ring finger, and adds that all the other fingers had been tried. Rings, particularly those with gems, were more protected upon the "ring finger." as the Germans named it. than upon any other.

James Russell Lowell, as seen in Paris in | she had separated from long ago; any of the early '80s, says: "Once I found him sister in London: one. having been given by Mr. and Mrs. Lowell to a little friend in Paris, the other to an English child. He was writing capital French-English, and a plausible doll's style. What he read me was so comical, the point of view so whimsical, that I would have wished no better entertainment if there had

not been so many greater things to hear him etalk about. There is a lady in Augusta, says the Augusta News, who has never been from under the old Confederate flag. Her name is Whether walking, eating or sleeping there is always a Confederate flag over her head. ways a flag in her hat; and, no matter how many hats or bonnets she has, there is always to be found a flag pinned on the inside of the crown. On the headpost of her bed is fastened a large flag of the Confederate States. The flag is as necessary for her as three meals a day. She says she

has never surrendered, and never will. No one knows just how much the late Mathias Splittog was worth, but he is supposed to have been very nearly a millionaire. He was one of the last of the Wyandotte Indians, and his wealth was largely in the "unearned increment" of lands along the Kaw river, near Kansas City. For one piece of property the Missouri Pacific Railroad paid him \$160,000. He had considerable ingeunity and a great aptitude for mechanhe is said to have built a small steamboat which used to ply the Missouri river between Atchison and Wyandotte. One of Splittog's peculiarities was that he would never sell a piece of land except for

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A man should find all women in his wife. Most children soon tire of their toys; and

so do most adults.-Puck.

He is a good man who has done half as much good as he meant to do .- Puck.

You can always tell an old bachelor by the way he doesn't flirt.-New York Press. The divorce court is a good place to hear he moaning of the tied .- Philadelphia Rec-

During slippery weather, pray less, and

There is nothing like telling good news, for imparting a pleasant tone to the voice, Benefits, like flowers, are sometimes very offensive when their time of freshness is

past .- Boston Home Journal. A Fatal Defect: Maud-What do you consider man's greatest fault? Edith-His scarcity.-Florida Times-Union. Unless a woman lets grief make a fright of her she gets no credit for bearing a heavy burden of sorrow.—Philadelphia

"What provocation had you for shooting the man?" asked the attorney. "I can't

charged with murder.-Philadelphia North

Justice (who has been a shopkeeper)-To you it will be six months; for anybody else if would be eight .- Boston Transcrip There are a great many people who would be better off if they only knew that asking

man's curiosity never leads him: to propose to a girl just to see what Fuddy-Do you folks keep a girl at your

house? Duddy-Good gracious! no. And we've tried every sort of inducement, too. -Port Jervis Gazette.

There are several kinds of dangerous education, but the most pernicious kind is that which makes a bright girl graduate for-

get her country relatives .- Gaiveston News WHERE EMERSON FAILED.

He Lacked Comprehension of the Passion of Love. John Jay Chapman, in the Atlantic.

Everything in the world which must be felt with a glow in the breast in order to be understood was to Emerson deadletter. Art was a name to him; music was a name to him; love was a name to him. His essay on love is a nice compilation of compliments and elegant phrases ending up with some icy morality. It seems very well fitted for a gift-book or an old-fashioned lady's annual. He says: "The lovers delight in endearments, in avowals of love, in comparisons of their regards. soul of each detects defects in the other. and hence arise expostulations and pain which leads to reunion and the repair of wounded affection. Meantime, as life wears on, it proves a game of permutation and combination of all possible positions of the parties, to employ each and acquaint each with the strength and weakness of the other. * * At last they discover that all which at first draw them together-those once sacred features that magical play of charms-was decidu ous, had a prospective end, like the scaf. folding by which the house was built; and the purification of the intellect and heart from year to year is the real marriage. foreseen and prepared from the first, and wholly above their consciousness, * * Thus are we put in training for a love which knows not sex nor person nor partiality, but which seeks virtue and wisdom everywhere to the end of increasing virtue

All this is not love, but the merest literary coquetry. Love is different from this. Lady Burton, when a very young girl, and six years before her engagement, met Burton at Bologne. They met in the street, but did not speak. A few days later they were formally introduced at a dance, Of this she writes, "That was the night of nights. He waltzed with me once and spoke to me several times. I kept the sash where he put his arm around me, and my gloves, and never wore them again.

We are all so concerned that a man who writes about love shall tell the truth, that if he chance to start from premises which are false or mistaken, his conclusions will appear not merely false, but offensive. It makes no matter how exalted the personal character of the writer may be. Neither sanctity nor intellect nor moral enthusiasm. though they be intensified to the point of incandescence, can make up for a want of nature

of love into two species, one of which is condemned, but admitted to be useful, is it not degrading? There is in Emerson's theory of the relation between the sexes neither good sense, nor manly feeling, nor sound psychology. It is founded on none of these things. It is a pure piece of dogmatism, and reminds us that he was bred to the priesthood. We are not to imagine that there was in this doctrine anything peculiar to Emerson. But we are surprised to find the pessimism inherent in the doctrine overcome Emerson, to whom pessimism is foreign. Both doctrine and pessimism are a part of the puritanism of the times. They show a society in which the intellect had long been used to analyze the affections, in which the head had become dislocated from the body. The relation between the blood and the brain was not quite normal in this civilization, nor in Emerson, who is its most remarkable representative.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FANNY KEMBLE. She Visited Her Husband's Sins Upon All Other Men. Chambers's Journal.

As one looks back over a period of ten or twelve years on the people crossed one's path in that time, what a strangely confused mass of images appear! Some are of absorbing interest, others very much the reverse, but all alike, from sheer force of numbers are blurred and indistinct, To-night some of these passing figures have disentangled themselves from the crowd and become clear and vivid. Let me try to photograph them-it will only be a snapshot-before they fade into the mists again, First I see a small and somewhat herce old lady of a wonderfully dignified presence. The scene is a mountain hotel high in the Alps; I can hear the waterfall behind it now, and the tinkling of the cow-bells, and distinctly remember my fright on being presented to the aforesaid old lady by the kind hostess with whom both she and I were staying, in these words: "Mrs. Kemble, this young woman is a great friend of

and there was a terrible pause before a deep tragic voice made the embarrassing reply: "Is she a good young woman?" It was somewhat difficult to call up the right expression at such short notice, but I looked as good as I could, and something

else fortunately distracting her attention, my morals were not further gone into on that occasion. There was something regal, something of

the stage queen in Fanny Kemble's appearance, and her entrance into the table d'hote room of an evening might, from its ceremonious dignity, have been that of a sovereign into the throne room. How she terrifled us all, and how she snubbed us all in turn, especially the old gentlemen of the party, until not one of them could be got to sit next her at table! She hated all men, we were told, for the sake of the husband the small courtesies of society offered by I recollect one of the most courteous of men saying to her one night at dinner: "Do you think, Mrs. Kimble, that we could get up a rubber of whist this evening?" and her cutting reply across the table: "I don't

know if you can: I can't!" She had a great fancy for bilberries, and complained that we young people never thought it worth while to bring in any fruit except Alpine strawberries; so my brother and I, wishing to give the old lady a treat, gathered a great basketful and presented them to her; unfortunately she was not in a good mood that day, and we were well snubbed for our pains. Poor Fanny Kemble! the troubles of her life had embitted her, but there was much that was lovable when she let her better nature have play and I can recall unexpected softness at parting which gave a glimpse of the kind feeling within. She may have been pretty as a young woman, but there was no trace of beauty when I met her, though the remains of considerable grace of manner and

VOICE FOR REFORM.

gesture.

One Father Opposed to the Present Instruction in Schools

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I want to put in my oar against the system of teaching now in use in the lower grades of the public schools," said a citizen and father. "I don't know I'm right in saying the system of teaching should be blamed; probably it is the matter taught, Anyway, there is something or somebody grievously at fault. The other night talked geography to my eleven-year-old boy. I remembered just how I learned my maps and all the rest of it, and how fascinating it seemed. So I tackled the lad in much the same way that they used to tackle me when I went to old Dockwell, along in the late sixties, I let him have two or three easy questions and he didn't respond to a blessed one of 'em. 'We don't learn things the way you used to, papa said my hopeful, with a slight tinge of sarcasm in his tone. 'I can't tell you those answers that you want, but I know all about the tides and the currents.' 'Hang the tides and currents,' said I. 'Where's New Orleans?' Do you suppose that blessed

infant knew? Not a bit of it. "'Well,' he said, after a lot of wild guessing. I can tell you everything you want to know about the gulf stream.' Bother, the gulf stream,' I snorted; 'tell me what river Louisville is on.' And he didn't know that Ask me something about watersheds, and mountain chains, and plateaus, and coast systems,' said my son, bravely, 'that's what

we learn nowadays. 'Now I want to know what sort of a tomfool way of teaching geography that is, Here was my boy, knowing nearly nothing of the useful points of the study, with his head chock full of a lot of really useless rubbish that will probably never do him the slightest bit of good. At his age I could bound every State, and give the name of . every State capital and the river it was on, and a whole lot of other practical things, My son is a terror in physical geography, but he scarcely knows the name of the

State he lives in, and I'm blessed if he

can tell which way Chicago lies from New

"I'm right in sympathy-so far as geogra-phy goes, anyway-with the move to re-form the public school system. Let it be